

## Practice Exercise-I

Scientists and philosophers of science tend to speak, as if "scientific language" were intrinsically precise, as if those who use it must understand one another's meaning, even if they disagree, / but, in fact, scientific language is not as different from ordinary language as is commonly believed, / it too is subject to imprecision and ambiguity and, hence, to imperfect understanding, / moreover, new theories or arguments are rarely, if ever, constructed by way of clear-cut steps of induction, deduction and verification or falsification, / neither are they defended, rejected or accepted in so straightforward a manner, / in practice, scientists combine the rules of scientific methodology with a generous admixture of intuition, aesthetics and philosophical commitment, / the importance of what are sometimes called extra-rational or extra-logical components of thought in the discovery of a new principle or law is generally acknowledged, / ...but the role of these extra-logical components in persuasion and acceptance in making an argument convincing is less frequently discussed, partly because they are less visible, / the ways in which the credibility or effectiveness of an argument depends on the realm of common experiences on extensive practice in communicating, those experiences in a common language are hard to see precisely, because such commonalities are

## *Nuts & Bolts of 'Parts of Speech'*

taken for granted; only when we step out of such a "consensual domain" when we can stand out on the periphery of a community with a common language, do we begin to become aware of the unarticulated premises, mutual understandings and assumed practices of the group, even in those subjects that lend themselves most readily to quantification, / discourse depends heavily on conventions and interpretation conventions that are acquired over years of practice and participation in a community.

Improvement needed.

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.

## Practice Exercise-II

What a fantastic place the safari park is! Why haven't you been to visit? There are mischievous monkeys, giant giraffes and crawling crocodiles. As for other animals, the list is endless: lions, elephants, peacocks, pythons and so many more. There is something to watch all the time: a monkey swinging from a climbing frame, a peacock catching food, a lion climbing a ladder. If you are interested in food, a delicious menu is available with indoor and outdoor eating. Are you still too busy to visit? Surely not! The park is open every day between 8am and 8pm. So book a date now. The animals are expecting you.



... the animals are expecting you!

### Exercise-III

1. A grand-parents' job is easier than a parents'
2. It looks as if the sun goes around the earth, but of course the earth really goes round the sun.
3. He neither smiled spoke, nor looked at me
4. Long ago, in a distant country, there lived a beautiful princess
5. It was my aunt, who took Peter to London yesterday not my father.
6. Amna was invited to the party, but she was ill, so Jamila went instead of her
7. Sorry, to disturb you, could I speak to you for a moment?
8. Is it any use expecting them to be on time?
9. Junaid going to sleep during the wedding was, rather embarrassing
10. Having lost all my money, I went home

## Practice Exercise-IV

A hungry lion slipped out of the forest into a barnyard: one evening when he saw a plump donkey his mouth began to water, but just as he was ready to jump on the donkey a rooster crowed, he was frightened and so turned away into the forest again, hey! look at that cowardly lion the donkey brayed to the rooster. i am going to chase him and the donkey ran, after the lion wait the rooster shouted: you don't know that, but it was too late the lion had turned and killed the donkey. ah! my poor, stupid friend the rooster said, "as you watched the lion eating the donkey the lion wasn't afraid of you, but of my crowing"